



METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR CONTROLLING OFFERS THAT ARE  
PROVIDED AT A POINT-OF-SALE TERMINAL

The present application is a continuation-in-part application of co-pending  
5 Patent Application No. 08/920,116, entitled METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR  
PROCESSING SUPPLEMENTARY PRODUCT SALES AT A POINT-OF-SALE  
TERMINAL, filed on August 26, 1997, which is a continuation-in-part of co-  
pending Patent Application No. 08/822,709, entitled SYSTEM AND METHOD  
FOR PERFORMING LOTTERY TICKET TRANSACTIONS UTILIZING  
10 POINT-OF-SALE TERMINALS, filed on March 21, 1997, each of which are  
incorporated herein by reference.

CROSS REFERENCE TO CO-PENDING APPLICATIONS

The present invention is related to the following United States Patent  
15 Applications filed contemporaneously herewith:

U.S. Patent Application Ser. No. \_\_\_\_\_, entitled METHOD AND  
APPARATUS FOR FACILITATING THE PLAY OF FRACTIONAL LOTTERY  
TICKETS UTILIZING POINT-OF-SALE TERMINALS (Attorney Docket No.  
WD2-97-558), U.S. Patent Application Ser. No. \_\_\_\_\_, entitled METHOD  
20 AND APPARATUS FOR PROCESSING A SUPPLEMENTARY PRODUCT AT  
A POINT-OF-SALE TERMINAL (Attorney Docket No. WD2-97-561), U.S.  
Patent Application Ser. No. \_\_\_\_\_, entitled METHOD AND APPARATUS  
FOR CONTROLLING THE PERFORMANCE OF A SUPPLEMENTARY  
PROCESS AT A POINT-OF-SALE TERMINAL (Attorney Docket No. WD2-97-

557), and U.S. Patent Application Ser. No. \_\_\_\_\_, entitled METHOD  
AND APPARATUS FOR PROCESSING A SUPPLEMENTARY PRODUCT  
SALE AT A POINT-OF-SALE TERMINAL (Attorney Docket No. WD2-97-559),  
each assigned to the assignee of the present invention and incorporated by  
5 reference herein.

#### FIELD OF THE INVENTION

10 The present invention relates to point-of-sale terminals, and, more  
specifically, to methods and apparatus for controlling offers that are provided at  
point-of-sale terminals.

#### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

15 Point-of-sale ("POS") terminals, such as cash registers, are used in a wide  
variety of businesses for performing such processes as calculating the total price of  
a purchase (goods or services) and calculating the amount of change due to a  
customer. In addition, POS terminals may also be used with an offering system in  
order to provide offers to customers. Such offering systems may be intended to  
20 increase sales, and thereby increase the average profit gained per transaction.

One type of offering system is described in the parent application of the  
present application, Patent Application No. 08/920,116, entitled METHOD AND  
SYSTEM FOR PROCESSING SUPPLEMENTARY PRODUCT SALES AT A  
POINT-OF-SALE TERMINAL, filed on August 26, 1997. As described therein, a

customer at a POS terminal is offered an "upsell" in exchange for an amount of change he is due. The POS terminal determines an upsell in dependence on a purchase of the customer, and also determines an upsell price (the amount of change due) based on the purchase. For example, a customer purchasing a first  
5 product for \$1.74 and tendering \$2.00 may be offered a second product in lieu of the \$0.26 change due. The upsell price, \$0.26, thus depends on the purchase price \$1.74. Another type of offering system is a computer-determined "suggestive sell". U.S. Patent No. 5,353,219 describes a system for suggesting items for a customer to purchase at conventional item prices.

10 In an offering system, there are many possible offers which may be provided to customers. For example, in the above-described upsell offer, many different upsells may be offered to a customer in exchange for the particular amount of change due. An offer to a customer at a fast-food restaurant may include a soda, large French fries, or a dessert. Precisely which upsell to offer may  
15 be chosen according to a predetermined program at random, or manually by a manager or other operator.

Unfortunately, random or manual selection of an offer does not necessarily assure that the "best" (highest performing) offers will be provided to customers. What constitutes the "best" offer may be evaluated with respect to one or more  
20 criteria, yielding corresponding "performance rates" for the various offers. For example, the acceptance rate of an offer is a performance rate that may be used to evaluate the offer, since some offers may be less likely to be accepted by customers than other offers. In addition, the profit derived from an accepted offer is another performance rate that may be used to evaluate the offer.

It may be difficult or impossible for a manager or other operator to identify the "best" offers (the offers with the highest performance rates). A manager is unlikely to have knowledge of the true performance rates of a group of offers. A manager is also unlikely to have the time to analyze historical trends to identify the best offers. In addition, at different times of the day or days of the week, certain offers may be more attractive to customers than others. Unanticipated events, such as a high state lottery jackpot or a good article in a magazine, may also make certain offers more attractive. Such circumstances impede attempts by a manager to identify the best offers. Accordingly, a need exists for controlling offers that are provided at a point-of-sale terminal.

#### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is an object of the present invention to control offers that are provided at a point-of-sale terminal.

In accordance with the present invention, a POS terminal or other computing device provides a plurality of offers to customers, and then measures a performance rate of each offer. For example, the acceptance rate or the profit rate of the offers may be measured. Based on the performance rates, a subset of offers is selected. In one embodiment, the highest performing offers are selected. In another embodiment, those offers having performance rates above a predetermined threshold are selected. The selected subset of offers is then provided, while the remaining, less desirable offers are discontinued.

## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a schematic illustration of a POS terminal provided in accordance with the present invention.

FIG. 2 is a schematic illustration of another embodiment of the POS  
5 terminal of FIG. 1.

FIG. 3 is a schematic illustration of a network of POS terminals.

FIG. 4 is a table illustrating an embodiment of a database of offers.

FIG. 5 is a schematic illustration of a record of a transaction database.

FIG. 6 is a flow chart illustrating a method for controlling offers that are  
10 provided at one or more POS terminals.

FIG. 7 is a table illustrating an embodiment of a performance rate database.

FIG. 8 is a table illustrating another embodiment of a performance rate  
database.

FIG. 9 is a schematic illustration of databases employed in determining  
15 offers which continue to be provided.

FIG. 10 is a schematic illustration of another embodiment of databases  
employed in determining offers which continue to be provided.

FIG. 11 is a table illustrating another embodiment of a database of offers.

## 20 DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

One or more POS terminals control offers that are provided to customers, such that those offers which have high performance rates are provided. The present invention determines the best offers by providing customers with a group of offers, and evaluating the performance rates of the offers. By contrast, random

or manual (human) selection of offers is unlikely to determine the best offers. Furthermore, the present invention advantageously relieves managers or other personnel of the task of selecting offers.

By continually evaluating the performance rates of offers, the offers.  
5 provided to customers continue to be the highest performing. If the performance rate of a once-attractive offer decreases, it can be replaced by other, higher-performing offers.

The present invention may further make the offer appear to the customer to be random, since a POS terminal typically provides different offers at different  
10 times. This, in turn, can make it difficult for customers to manipulate the offer system to their advantage.

Referring to FIG. 1, a POS terminal 10, which may be the IBM 4683 or IBM 4693 manufactured by International Business Machines, comprises a processor 12, such as one or more conventional microprocessors. The processor  
15 12 is in communication with a data storage device 14, such as an appropriate combination of magnetic, optical and/or semiconductor memory. The processor 12 and the storage device 14 may each be (i) located entirely within a single computer or other computing device; (ii) connected to each other by a remote communication medium, such as a serial port cable, telephone line or radio  
20 frequency transceiver; or (iii) a combination thereof. For example, the POS terminal 10 may comprise one or more computers which are connected to a remote server computer for maintaining databases.

An input device 16 preferably comprises a keypad for transmitting input signals, such as signals indicative of a purchase, to the processor 12. A printer 18

is for registering indicia on paper or other material, thereby printing receipts, coupons and vouchers as commanded by the processor 12. A display device 20 is preferably a video monitor for displaying at least alphanumeric characters to the customer and/or cashier. Many types of input devices, printers and display devices  
5 are known to those skilled in the art, and need not be described in detail herein. The input device 16, printer 18 and display device 20 are each in communication with the processor 12.

The storage device 14 stores a program 22 for controlling the processor 12. The processor 12 performs instructions of the program 22, and thereby operates in  
10 accordance with the present invention, and particularly in accordance with the methods described in detail herein. The program 22 furthermore includes program elements that may be necessary, such as an operating system and "device drivers" for allowing the processor 12 to interface with computer peripheral devices, such as the input device 16, the printer 18 and the display device 20. Appropriate  
15 device drivers and other necessary program elements are known to those skilled in the art, and need not be described in detail herein.

The storage device 14 also stores (i) a database of offers 24; (ii) a transaction database 26; and (iii) a performance rate database 28. The databases 24, 26 and 28 are described in detail below and depicted with exemplary entries in  
20 the accompanying figures. As will be understood by those skilled in the art, the schematic illustrations and accompanying descriptions of the databases presented herein are exemplary arrangements for stored representations of information. A number of other arrangements may be employed besides the tables shown. Similarly, the illustrated entries represent exemplary information, but those skilled

in the art will understand that the number and content of the entries can be different from those illustrated herein.

FIG. 2 illustrates another embodiment of the POS terminal 10, in which a control device 28 is in communication via a communication medium 30 with a system 32 for providing an offer. The control device 28 comprises a processor 34 in communication with the input device 16 and the display device 20. The system 32 for providing an offer comprises a processor 36 in communication with the storage device 14 and the printer 18. In this embodiment, the control device 28 may be a cash register, and the system 32 may be an electronic device for printing coupons in accordance with data received from the cash register. Other configurations of the POS terminal 10 will be understood by those skilled in the art.

Referring to FIG. 3, a network 40 includes a server 42 in communication with POS terminals 44, 46 and 48. The server 42 directs the operation of, stores data from, and transmits data to the POS terminals 44, 46 and 48. The server 42 may itself be a POS terminal, as described above, or may be another computing device which can communicate with one or more POS terminals. Although three POS terminals are shown in FIG. 3, any number of POS terminals may be in communication with the server 42 without departing from the spirit and scope of the present invention. Each of the POS terminals 44, 46 and 48 may be located in the same store, in different stores of a chain of stores, or in other locations. The server 42 may perform many of the processes described below, especially those processes that are performed for more than one POS terminal. The server 42 may furthermore store data such as the database of offers 24.



Referring to FIG. 4, a table 60 illustrates an embodiment of the database of offers 24 (FIG. 1). The table 60 includes entries 62, 64, 66 and 68, each of which describes an offer to be provided to customers. It will be understood by those skilled in the art that the table 60 may include any number of entries. Each of the entries 62, 64, 66 and 68 specifies (i) an offer identifier 70 for uniquely indicating the offer; (ii) an offer description 72 for describing the offer; (iii) a cost of the offer 74 to the offeror; and (iv) an offer frequency 76. The offer frequency 76 indicates the average percentage of times that the corresponding offer is to be provided when an offer is provided. For example, each of the entries 62, 64, 66 and 68 includes an offer frequency of 25%, and thus each of the entries 62, 64, 66 and 68 will be provided to customers approximately one out of every four times an offer is provided, on average.

Referring to FIG. 5, a record 90 of the transaction database 26 (FIG. 1) defines the transactions performed at a POS terminal identified by a POS terminal identifier 92. The transaction database 26 (FIG. 1) typically includes a plurality of records such as the record 90, each defining the transactions performed at a different POS terminal. The record 90 includes entries 94, 96 and 98 which each describe a transaction. It will be understood by those skilled in the art that the record 90 may include any number of entries. Each of the entries 94, 96 and 98 specifies (i) a transaction identifier 100 that uniquely indicates a transaction; (ii) a date 102 of the transaction; (iii) a time 104 of the transaction; (iv) a purchase description 106 that describes details of the transaction, such as the items purchased, the purchase price and/or the identity of the customer; (v) an offer identifier 108 that indicates an offer that was provided during the transaction; (vi)

an indication of whether the offer was accepted 110; and (vii) a revenue 112 that is derived due to the customer accepting the offer.

Referring to FIG. 6, a flow chart 120 illustrates a method for controlling offers that are provided at one or more POS terminals. Offers are provided to customers (step 122) in accordance to the database of offers 24 (FIG. 1). As described above with reference to the table 60 (FIG. 4), each offer includes an offer frequency that indicates the average percentage of times that the corresponding offer is to be provided. Thus, the database of offers 24 indicates which offers are to be provided to customers, and also indicates the frequency with which the offers are to be provided.

For example, the POS terminal 10 (FIG. 1) (or the server 42 of FIG. 3, in a networked embodiment) may generate a random number between 0 and 1 each time an offer is to be provided. Then, an offer would be selected in accordance with the random number and with the offer frequency illustrated in FIG. 4. A random number between 0.00 and 0.25 would correspond to the offer "A", while a random number between 0.26 and 0.50 would correspond to the offer "B", and so on for offers "C" and "D".

Alternatively, the POS terminal 10 or server 42 can provide a first offer during a first series of transactions, and then provide subsequent offers during consecutive series of transactions. The sizes of the series of transactions (the number of transactions in the series) would be selected in accordance with the offer frequencies 76 of the table 60 (FIG. 4). For example, each of the offers specified by the table 60 of FIG. 4 has an equal offer frequency (25%). Thus, the first offer "A" defined by the entry 62 could be provided to customers during a first series of

ten transactions, and the remaining three offers defined by the entries 64, 66 and 68 could be provided during subsequent series of ten transactions each. Since there are four offers and each offer is provided to customers during ten out of forty transactions, each offer has a frequency of 25%.

5           In another embodiment, each of a plurality of POS terminals may provide a different offer to customers. For example, a first POS terminal could provide a first offer during a series of one hundred transactions, and a second POS terminal could provide a second offer during a series of one hundred transactions.

Accordingly, both the first offer and the second offer would have a frequency of  
10   50% ( $100 / (100 + 100) = 0.50 = 50\%$ ).

Once offers are provided to customers at step 122, the POS terminal 10 or server 42 calculates the performance rate of each offer (step 124). The performance rate may be any measured and/or calculated quantity, such as an Acceptance Rate or a Profit Rate. Many other performance rates will be  
15 understood by those skilled in the art. The performance rate of each offer may be calculated at predetermined periods, such as at the end of each day, or after predetermined numbers of offers have been provided to customers.

An Acceptance Rate may be calculated in accordance with the following:

20           Acceptance Rate = Number of Times Accepted / Number of Times  
Provided

The Number of Times Provided is the number of times a particular offer was provided to customers. Similarly, the Number of Times Accepted is the number of

times that the provided offer was accepted by customers. Both the Number of Times Provided and the Number of Times Accepted may be determined from data stored in the transaction database 26 (FIG. 1). It is typically desirable to have a high Acceptance Rate, and ideally an offer will have an Acceptance Rate of 100%.

5 However, it is likely that the Acceptance Rate of an offer will be less than 100%.

Referring to FIG. 7, a table 140 illustrates an embodiment of the performance rate database 28 (FIG. 1). In this embodiment, the performance rate database 28 is configured to store Acceptance Rate data as described above. The table 140 includes entries 142, 144, 146 and 148, each of which describes an offer  
10 that has been provided to customers. It will be understood by those skilled in the art that the table 140 may include any number of entries. Each of the entries 142, 144, 146 and 148 specifies (i) an offer identifier 150 for uniquely indicating the offer; (ii) a number of times accepted 152; (iii) a number of times provided 154; and (iv) an acceptance rate 156 of the offer. The table 140 may thus be used in  
15 determining which offers have the highest performance rate.

A Profit Rate is a performance rate of an offer that may be calculated in accordance with the following:

$$\text{Profit Rate} = (\text{Revenue} - \text{Cost}) / \text{Number of Times Provided}$$

20

The Revenue is the amount of all income derived due to customers accepting the offer. The Cost is the expense incurred from customers accepting the offer. The Number of Times Provided is the number of times a particular offer was provided to customers.

Referring to FIG. 8, a table 170 illustrates another embodiment of the performance rate database 28 (FIG. 1). In this embodiment, the performance rate database 28 is configured to store average profit per offer. The table 170 includes entries 172, 174, 176 and 178, each of which describes an offer that has been  
5 provided to customers. It will be understood by those skilled in the art that the table 170 may include any number of entries. Each of the entries 172, 174, 176 and 178 specifies (i) an offer identifier 180 for uniquely indicating the offer; (ii) a number of times accepted 182; (iii) a number of times provided 184; (iv) an average revenue derived per accepted offer 186; (v) an average profit derived per  
10 accepted offer 188; and (vi) an average profit derived per offer 190.

Those skilled in the art will understand that the number of times accepted 182, the number of times provided 184 and the average revenue 186 may be determined from data stored in the transaction database 26 (FIG. 1). For example, referring again to the record 90 of FIG. 5, at the POS terminal #7 the offers "A",  
15 "B" and "C" have each been offered once, as seen from the offer identifier 108. The offers "B" and "C" have each been accepted once, as indicated by the offer accepted 110 field. Similarly, the revenue derived for the offers "A", "B" and "C" is \$0.00, \$0.50 and \$0.78 respectively. An average revenue for each offer would be derived by dividing the total revenue from each offer by the number of times it  
20 was offered.

The average profit per accepted offer 188 may be determined by subtracting the cost per offer (the cost 74 of FIG. 4) from the average revenue 186. Finally, the average profit per offer 190, which is the profit rate defined above, may be determined by multiplying the average profit per accepted offer 188 by the

acceptance rate of the offer. As described above, the acceptance rate of the offer is determined by dividing the number of times accepted 182 by the number of times provided 184.

Referring again to FIG. 6, after the performance rates of the offers have  
5 been calculated (step 124), the POS terminal 10 or server 42 determines  
modifications to the database of offers 24 based on the performance rates (step  
126). Each offer may be provided at a different offer frequency, or even  
discontinued, in accordance with the calculated performance rate of that offer. As  
described below, offers with higher performance rates continue to be provided to  
10 customers, and are typically provided at higher offer frequencies. Similarly, offers  
with low performance rates are typically provided at lower offer frequencies, or  
may even cease to be provided altogether.

In one embodiment, only offers having performance rates greater than a  
predetermined threshold continue to be provided to customers. If one or more  
15 offers cease to be provided, each offer frequency must be changed, as described  
below.

FIG. 9 illustrates the selection of offers to discontinue. A table 200 depicts  
data stored in an embodiment of the performance rate database 28 (FIG. 1). For  
each offer, there is an offer identifier 202 and an acceptance rate 204. A threshold  
20 206 of 10% defines which of the offers in the table 200 will continue to be  
provided. In particular, the offers defined by entries 208 and 210 (the offers "A"  
and "B") have acceptance rates greater than 10%, and thus will continue to be  
provided. By contrast, the offers defined by entries 212 and 214 (the offers "C"  
and "D") have acceptance rates less than 10%, and thus will be discontinued.

A table 216 depicts data stored in an embodiment of the database of offers 24 (FIG. 1). As described above with respect to FIG. 4, each offer has an offer identifier 218 and an offer frequency 220. Since the offers "C" and "D" have been discontinued, the corresponding offer frequencies of those offers are 0%. The offer frequencies of the offers "A" and "B", which continue to be offered, change accordingly. The offer frequencies may be changed so that they are equal to each other (50% each). Alternatively, the offer frequencies may be changed in accordance with their relation to one another, as follows:

10 
$$F_{\text{new}} = F_{\text{old}} / F_{\text{total}}$$

Where:

$F_{\text{new}}$  is the new offer frequency

$F_{\text{old}}$  is the offer frequency prior to being changed

15  $F_{\text{total}}$  is the sum of the values of  $F_{\text{old}}$  for the offers that are not discontinued

In FIG. 9, the offer frequency "58%" of the offer "A" is calculated by from the offer frequencies of the offers that are not discontinued:

20 
$$58\% = 20.4\% / (20.4\% + 14.8\%)$$

The offer frequency "42%" of the offer "B" is similarly calculated:

$$42\% = 14.8\% / (20.4\% + 14.8\%)$$

Those skilled in the art will understand that there are other methods for changing the offer frequencies of offers.

In another embodiment, a predetermined number of the highest-performing  
5 offers continue to be provided to customers. The remaining offers, if any, are not provided. FIG. 10 illustrates the selection of offers to discontinue in this embodiment. A table 240 depicts data stored in another embodiment of the performance rate database 28 (FIG. 1). For each offer, there is an offer identifier 242 and an average profit per order 244. A threshold 246 of "three" defines the  
10 number of highest-performing offers in the table 240 which will continue to be provided. In particular, the offers defined by entries 248, 250 and 252 (the offers "A", "B" and "C") are the top three offers with respect to average profit per order, and thus will continue to be provided. By contrast, the offer defined by entry 254 (the offer "D") will be discontinued.

15 A table 256 depicts data stored in an embodiment of the database of offers 24 (FIG. 1). As described above, each offer has an offer identifier 258 and an offer frequency 260. Since the offer "D" has been discontinued, the corresponding offer frequency is 0%. The offer frequencies of the offers "A", "B" and "C", which continue to be offered, change accordingly. The offer frequencies may be changed  
20 so that they are equal to each other (33 1/3% each). Alternatively, the offer frequencies may be changed in accordance with their relation to one another, in the manner described above.

Once offers have been discontinued, it may be desirable to make them available again at some time in the future. For example, after an offer has been



discontinued due to a poor performance rate, conditions such as consumer tastes may change. Accordingly, discontinued offers may continue to be maintained in the database of offers 24 (FIG. 1), and, after an offer has been discontinued for more than a predetermined amount of time, it may be advantageous to evaluate its performance rate once again. The discontinued offer may be granted a randomly-selected or predetermined offer frequency, allowing the corresponding performance rate to be evaluated.

In addition, in some situations, after offers are discontinued only one offer may continue to be offered. The performance rate of this offer is evaluated, and compared with the performance rate of the offer in prior time periods. If the performance rate declines below that of prior time periods, the offer may be discontinued and replaced. As a replacement, another (discontinued) offer may be granted a randomly-selected or predetermined offer frequency, allowing the corresponding performance rate to be evaluated.

In some embodiments it may be desirable that the offer frequency of certain offers be unchanged, regardless of the performance rate calculated for those offers. For example, a high-value offer could have a very low offer frequency. The offer could then act as a prize that few customers could receive. Accordingly, the cost of giving such a high-value offer in exchange for change due would be incurred rarely, yet could serve as advertising to prompt customers to frequent a business.

Referring to FIG. 11, a table 300, similar to the table 60 of FIG. 4, illustrates another embodiment of the database of offers 24 (FIG. 1). The table 300 includes entries 302, 304, 306 and 308, each of which describes an offer to be provided to customers. Each of the entries 302, 304, 306 and 308 specifies (i) an

offer identifier 310 for uniquely indicating the offer; (ii) an offer description 312 for describing the offer; (iii) a cost of the offer 314 to the offeror; (iv) an offer frequency 316 and (v) a fixed frequency indication 318. The fixed frequency indication 318 indicates whether the corresponding offer frequency may be

5 changed based on the performance rate of the offer, as described above. For example, the entry 308 includes an offer frequency of 1%. Since this offer has a relatively high value (\$50 gift certificate), it is likely that it will be accepted often, perhaps always. However, the high cost (\$50) of the offer can make it unprofitable to offer more frequently. Accordingly, the frequency of that offer is fixed at 1%.

10           Although the present invention has been described with respect to a preferred embodiment thereof, those skilled in the art will note that various substitutions may be made to those embodiments described herein without departing from the spirit and scope of the present invention. For example, the evaluation of offers may also account for the time of day at which the offers were

15 provided.